


1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.
SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet
applied for their ORIGINAL SCRIP
will oblige by doing so as early as possible.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. 11297
NOTICE.
DURING my Temporary absence in Europe

For the Liquidators, H. HARMS.
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. 1302
**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY.**
WANTED A SURGEON for the
 S. S. "PORT AUGUSTA," for the Voyage
 from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July
 1st.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. 1893



TENDERS will be received by the NAVAL
STOREKEEPER up to 10 A.M. on MON-
DAY, the 1st July next, for the PERFORM-
ANCE of such MINOR WORKS and
REPAIRS, and the SUPPLY of such
BUILDING MATERIALS as may be re-

Admiralty Lands and Buildings at Hongkong and Kowloon for a term of Three Years on the 6th July, 1889.

The Contract is to be based on the War Department (Royal Engineer) Schedule of Prices.

Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract to be obtained from the Naval Storekeeper, and the Schedule of Prices may be seen, and other information obtained from the Officer in Charge of Admiralty Works, H. M. Naval Yard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

H. M. Naval Yard,
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1899.

NOTICE.—AU KWOK alias AU KIANG
 TSUN of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong-
 kong, lately trading with Others under the
 name or Firm of "WING LEE CHANG,"
 Canton Strand, Victoria, aforesaid, Merchants,
 has been adjudged Bankrupt under a Peti-
 tion filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong
 Bankruptcy, on the 12th day of June, 1899.

JOE SHEPHERD, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the FIRST MEETING OF CREDITOR to be held by said Acting Registrar on WEDNESDAY, the Third day of July, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON. The said BRUCE SHEPHERD, is the Official Assignee in the said bankruptcy. A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said bankrupt to pass his Final Examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which notice will be given in the Hongkong Argament Gazette. At the First Meeting

Creditors the Acting Registrar will receive Proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and Creditors who shall have proved their claims respectively, or the majority in value of said Creditors, are hereby directed to

at such Meeting an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.

dated the 25th day of June, 1889.

J. FRANCIS WEBBER,
Solicitor in the Matter,
Hongkong.

THE
HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
—
SUMMER SALE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
NOW PROCEEDING.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT,
Large Assortment of PRINTS,
PHYS, NUN'S VEILINGS, and
SUMMER WASHING SILKS, all greatly
reduced in Price.

SILK at exceptionally low Prices.
 CAN WALKING SHOES, TENNIS
 SHOES, GLOVE KID SHOES, Boys and
 GIRLS' LACE and BUTTON BOOTS slightly
 reduced.
 UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, RIB-

1,000 PAIRS
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM \$1.50 PER PAIR.

CO-OPERATIVE CO., LD.
Kongkong, 21st June, 1889. [23
FOR SHANGHAI.
Steamship
"AMOY,"
R. Kohler, will be despatched for the
Port TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at
P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
STERNSEN & Co.

UCLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.
RE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA."
Main Goddard, will be despatched for the
Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at
10 A.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. 1295

CHINESE DOCTORS IN FORMOSA.
In his report of the Mackay Mission Hospital at Tamshi, Formosa, for 1888, Dr. Mackay gives an interesting and instructive account of Chinese therapeutics. He says:—

entirely of the people whom we presume to call to them. The following is only a part of the result of years of observation and experience among sufferers in a trying climate, who seek relief in all ways known to them.

ENTERING THE PROFESSION.

Here in North Formosa natives become doctors in various ways.

A man may learn by working, or being associated with, an older practitioner, who may be a friend or perhaps simply an acquaintance.

Sometimes one purchases books on medicine,

ides them, may copy parts of them, and in a manner learns enough about the subject to join practice.

A man, on account of being a sufferer himself continually taking medicine, in time acquires considerable acquaintance with ailments & their remedies, so he in turn undertakes to prescribe for others.

In some cases one being in a medicine shop, it may be as master or merely as clerk, on account of daily reading and filling out prescriptions at the other doctors, in time obtains a certain

count of knowledge, and may eventually start a practitioner.

Sometimes an individual purchases the recipe of others,—perhaps at a pretty high price,—copies them, and thus prepares to set up as a healer of diseases.

Here with regard to native practitioners there are no examinations, and no degrees are conferred; but the force of custom makes it so in this country in many other things, that if a man does not know more or less about the business from the

point of the native faculty, he very soon is to close his door and clear out.

CHARGES AND SOCIAL POSITION.

For one call from a doctor, one hundred cash equal to about ten cents—at least will be exacted. When regular attendance is given, the charges range from one dollar (Mexican) up to twenty, forty, and fifty dollars.

As a general rule the native doctor occupies a high place in the estimation of the people. The travelling professional, however, who confines himself to the treatment of fevers and other ailments of the interior, is not so highly regarded.

By the native doctors diseases are divided into internal and external, and it is but rarely that a man makes it his business to attend to both. Those who devote their attention to internal diseases hold the highest place in the estimation of the masses.

DIAGNOSIS.

This is made by feeling the pulse. In order to do so, the doctor seats himself opposite his

is, who, whether male or female, while the pulse is being examined, places two hands on any one of the following points of the table.

If a male patient, the doctor uses his own right hand and feels the pulse of the patient's left hand, then that of his right.

But if the patient be a female, the doctor uses his own left hand and first takes her right hand, on her left.

He places his thumb on the prominent part, the wrist bone, and the first three fingers of the other, beginning with the index and ending all on the middle.

at spot in the wrist where the pulse is felt. There are five words used by Chinese diagnosticians of the pulse are distinguished. The first three means that the pulse is low and full, or strong; the second, that it is high or deep; and the third, that it is deeper and lower still, and having very slight motion; the fourth, that it feels as if empty; and the fifth, that all motion is gone, and nothing at all can be felt.

DISEASES.

The heart and liver are supposed to cause these

ore-mentioned five different states of the pulse. It is believed the heart has seven openings, and that wind and an evil principle there enter and produce these various conditions. There are different diseases according to the four seasons of the year. Those of spring are supposed to be caused by the liver, of summer by the heart; those of autumn arise from the lungs, and of winter from the kidneys, &c. The most common complaints for the four seasons are as follows:—
Spring.—Headache, chills and fever, rashes,

Summer.—Chills and fever, pains in the stomach, extremities numb, great internal heat, watery diarrhoea, great thirst, &c.

Autumn.—Cholera, stomach ache, chills and fever, inflamed eyes, water brash, cough, &c.

Winter.—Cold followed by coughs, griddiness, chills, aching bones, enlarged spleen, indigestion, constipation, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

The native doctor invariably writes on his

When the shop-keeper begins to fill it up, he lays it on the counter, and places upon it a piece of stone or metal in such a position as to let the eye catch the name of the first article of medicine to be supplied. When this has been carefully weighed and laid on a paper, he moves the stone or metal down so as to show the second, and so on to the end. Each one being in this way prepared according to the prescription; be there one, two, or many articles, all are wrapped together in one mass along with the weighed

It must also be said, to the credit of the native ethnologists, that they are always careful not to sell poisonous plants or minerals to unknown persons. Very common substitutes used as drugs have names in the medical vocabulary which are unknown to the masses; for instance, sparrowwood is called "white clove."

to powder, and then roasted in a pan for use. Vegetables, roots, flowers, barks, seeds, &c., are used as infusions.

The following list of diseases and the medicines prescribed for them give a fair view of the medicines that are employed throughout the North Island. They are by no means the only medicines used, neither are they invariably the ones prescribed in every stated case by every doctor; but those noted are in actual use, and are commonly given for the different diseases mentioned. Specimens of all the medicines referred

below are on my table in match boxes labelled.
[Here follows a lengthy list of medicines for all conceivable complaints.]

PLASTERS.
These are commonly used on the temples.
The following are often mixed:—Mustard seed,
root of a Ferrous tree—botanical name
unknown, Aconite, Purganthus, Aralia-Palmata,
very poisonous plant often used as a gelu—
botanical name unknown, Dryandra, Eleosconen.
Another kind:—Cow dung, An edible fungus

at growth on tree trunks, Castor oil seeds, *Opuntia*. Cinders from a blacksmith's shop, around up, Cat's dung.

Minerals and plants are used by the Chinese which have real medicinal properties. At the same time there is an immense amount of what is really worse than rubbish, because positively injurious to the human system. In the eyes of the native doctors, too, the fact of a thing being rare and difficult to obtain enhances its value. A notable example of this is seen in what, literally translated, is

called "deer stomach stone," which is sold some-
times for the enormous price of from \$2 to \$20
a lb. of these I have ever seen were in size
larger as pigeon's eggs, and of a dirty yellow
colour. It is said there is a public market for
every one of them. That certainly is the
case with one in my possession, for I broke it.
The popular explanation given for this cir-
cumstance is, that the deer swallows a pebble, and
the pebble remains in the stomach, and by
accidental increases in size. Here in North For-

ways on the look out for this stone, which is added to druggists at a high figure. These stones so are often given as presents from lower to higher officials.

Now, on the whole, all classes give the palm to surgery and treatment of external diseases to eastern practitioners, but they do not so readily acknowledge the superiority of foreigners in dealing with internal diseases. There still prevails a large amount of ignorance and conceit, but little by little, very slowly yet surely, their

